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Chris Foo
P.O. Box 28151
Santa Ana, CA 92799

EXAMINER	
SYED, FARHAN M	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2165	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/674,546	FOO, CHRIS	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Farhan M. Syed	2165	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *01 October 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *1-23* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *01 October 2003* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-22 are pending.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(b) because they are incomplete. 37 CFR 1.83(b) reads as follows:

> When the invention consists of an improvement on an old machine the drawing must when possible exhibit, in one or more views, the improved portion itself, disconnected from the old structure, and also in another view, so much only of the old structure as will suffice to show the connection of the invention therewith.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference character(s) not mentioned in the description: Figure 1, items 2-6; Figure 2, items 7, 8, 10, 13, 14; Figure 3, items 16-18, 20-22, 28-31; Figure 4, items 32, 33, 36, 38-43. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d), or amendment to the specification to add the reference character(s) in the description in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(b) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

`Arrangement of the Specification`

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

(a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
(b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.

(c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
(d) THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT
(e) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC (See 37 CFR 1.52(e)(5) and MPEP 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text are permitted to be submitted on compact discs.) or
REFERENCE TO A "MICROFICHE APPENDIX" (See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.)
(f) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
(1) Field of the Invention.
(2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
(g) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
(h) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
(i) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
(j) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
(k) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
(l) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

Content of Specification

(a) Title of the Invention: See 37 CFR 1.72(a) and MPEP § 606. The title of the invention should be placed at the top of the first page of the specification unless the title is provided in an application data sheet. The title of the invention should be brief but technically accurate and descriptive, preferably from two to seven words may not contain more than 500 characters.

(b) Cross-References to Related Applications: See 37 CFR 1.78 and MPEP § 201.11.

(c) Statement Regarding Federally Sponsored Research and Development: See MPEP § 310.

(d) The Names Of The Parties To A Joint Research Agreement: See 37 CFR 1.71(g).

(e) Incorporation-By-Reference Of Material Submitted On a Compact Disc: The specification is required to include an incorporation-by-reference of electronic documents that are to become part of the permanent United States Patent and Trademark Office records in the file of a patent application. See 37 CFR 1.52(e) and MPEP § 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text were permitted as electronic documents on compact discs beginning on September 8, 2000.

Or alternatively, Reference to a "Microfiche Appendix": See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.

(f) Background of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(c). The specification should set forth the Background of the Invention in two parts:

(1) Field of the Invention: A statement of the field of art to which the invention pertains. This statement may include a paraphrasing of the applicable U.S. patent classification definitions of the subject matter of the claimed invention. This item may also be titled "Technical Field."

(2) Description of the Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 37 CFR 1.98: A description of the related art known to the applicant and including, if applicable, references to specific related art and problems involved in the prior art which are solved by the applicant's invention. This item may also be titled "Background Art."

(g) Brief Summary of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(d). A brief summary or general statement of the invention as set forth in 37 CFR 1.73. The summary is separate and distinct from the abstract and is directed toward the invention rather than the disclosure as a whole. The summary may point out the advantages of the invention or how it solves problems previously existent in the prior art (and preferably indicated in the Background of the Invention). In chemical cases it should point out in general terms the utility of the invention. If possible, the nature and gist of the invention or the inventive concept should be set forth. Objects of the invention should be treated briefly and only to the extent that they contribute to an understanding of the invention.

(h) Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawing(s): See MPEP § 608.01(f). A reference to and brief description of the drawing(s) as set forth in 37 CFR 1.74.

(i) Detailed Description of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(g). A description of the preferred embodiment(s) of the invention as required in 37 CFR 1.71. The description should be as short and specific as is necessary to describe the invention adequately and accurately. Where elements or groups of elements, compounds, and processes, which are conventional and generally widely known in the field of the invention described and their exact nature or type is not necessary for an understanding and use of the invention by a person skilled in the art, they should not be described in detail. However, where particularly complicated subject matter is involved or where the elements, compounds, or processes may not be commonly or widely known in the field, the specification should refer to another patent or readily available publication which adequately describes the subject matter.

(j) Claim or Claims: See 37 CFR 1.75 and MPEP § 608.01(m). The claim or claims must commence on separate sheet or electronic page (37 CFR 1.52(b)(3)). Where a claim sets forth a plurality of elements or steps, each element or step of the claim should be separated by a line indentation. There may be plural indentations to further segregate subcombinations or related steps. See 37 CFR 1.75 and MPEP § 608.01(i)-(p).

(k) Abstract of the Disclosure: See MPEP § 608.01(f). A brief narrative of the disclosure as a whole in a single paragraph of 150 words or less commencing on a separate sheet following the claims. In an international application which has entered the national stage (37 CFR 1.491(b)), the applicant need not submit an abstract commencing on a separate sheet if an abstract was published with the international application under PCT Article 21. The abstract that appears on the cover page of the pamphlet published by the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is the abstract that will be used by the USPTO. See MPEP § 1893.03(e).

(l) Sequence Listing, See 37 CFR 1.821-1.825 and MPEP §§ 2421-2431. The requirement for a sequence listing applies to all sequences disclosed in a given application, whether the sequences are claimed or not. See MPEP § 2421.02.

Claim Objections

4. The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When

claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be renumbered. When new claims are presented, they must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

Misnumbered claims 0-22 have been renumbered to 1-23.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as based on a disclosure which is not enabling. "Dynamic and binary content" critical or essential to the practice of the invention, but not included in the claim(s) is not enabled by the disclosure. See *In re Mayhew*, 527 F.2d 1229, 188 USPQ 356 (CCPA 1976). The examiner will assume that the Applicant refers dynamic and binary content as search query inputs.

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

8. Claim 0, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22 are rejected as failing to define the invention in the manner required by 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

The claim(s) are narrative in form and replete with indefinite and functional or operational language. The structure which goes to make up the device must be clearly

and positively specified. The structure must be organized and correlated in such a manner as to present a complete operative device. The claim(s) must be in one sentence form only. Note the format of the claims in the patent(s) cited.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

9. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

10. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is not supported by either a specific and substantial asserted utility or a well established utility.

The method wherein retrieving search history or preferences stored in requester's system comprises transmitting encrypted command to requester's system in the background and retrieves the information to refine the search is not specified in the specification that would enable one skilled in the art to know how to use the claimed invention.

Claim 8 is also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either a specific and substantial asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth above, one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention.

The following rejection is given as best the Examiner can interpret the claims

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-7, 15, and 17-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schultz (U.S. Patent No. 5,640,553) in view of Smith (U.S. Patent No. 6,615,248).

As per claim 0, Schultz teaches a computer-implemented method for decentralizing and distributing over a network a search queries and performing other on demand tasks simultaneously. The method comprising: process search identifier (i.e. *"...the present invention is directed to a split-server architecture for processing a search query provided by a user..."* The preceding text clearly indicates that process search identifier is a search query.)(column 4, lines 63-65); updating search identifier to a centralized broadcasting systems (i.e. *"The information stored in the last retrieval date field is update each time document retrieval system 136 retrieves the textual document or multi-media file associated with record 400 in response to a user request."* The preceding text clearly indicates that the information stored in the last retrieval data field is the search identifier and the centralized broadcasting system is the document retrieval system.)(column 18, lines 7-10); receive process identifier from a remote systems (i.e. *"The user station 102 provides search queries by way of a communications channel 108 (such as, for example, a large volume public network or the Interact) coupled to the data center 110."* The preceding text clearly indicates that a remote system is a user station, which is an instance of remote system and the process identifier is the search query.)(column 8, lines 60-63); retrieving search identifier by remote systems (i.e. *"The data center 110 includes session server 114 which includes means for receiving a search query from user station 102, means for sending the search query to a query server 116, means for receiving search results information from the query server 116..."* The preceding text clearly indicates that retrieving a search identifier is receiving search results and a query server is an example of a remote

system.)(column 8, lines 63-67); transmit search result from remote systems to requester (i.e. *"...means for receiving a document retrieval request transmitted from the user over the communications channel means for retrieving a document in response to the retrieval request and transmitting a file representative of the document to the user over the communications channel..."* The preceding text clearly indicates that the search result is the document in response to the retrieval request and the requester is the user.)(column 9, lines 5-8); filtering search result by requester (i.e. *"For example, the accounting records 119c within the accounting records database 119b can be summarized and sorted according to a number of different criteria."* The preceding text clearly indicates that the search results is the accounting records and filtering is sorted according to a number of different criteria, which includes criteria specified by the user.)(column 36, lines 57-59);

Schultz does not explicitly teach a method to reset search identifier in the centralized broadcasting systems.

Smith teaches a method to reset search identifier in the centralized broadcasting systems (i.e. *"Each time a search is performed, the previous search results are reset."* The preceding text clearly indicates that the search identifier is the search, which is reset.)(column 2, lines 26-27).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Smith to include a method to reset search identifier in the centralized broadcasting systems with the motivation to track how often each document stored in the system database was retrieved by the user (Schultz, column 2, lines 54-55).

As per claim 1, Schultz teaches a method wherein the search identifier comprises one of dynamic and binary content (i.e. *"It is well known in the prior art of information retrieval systems to permit a user to specify a single subject of a number of subjects for searching. For*

example, a user may wish to search only sports literature, medical literature or art literature." The preceding text clearly indicates that a search identifier is a search query and searching only sports literature, medical or art literature are example of dynamic and binary content.)(column 1, lines 66-67; column 2, lines 1-7).

As per claim 2, Schultz teaches a method wherein binary content further comprises remote requester's information such as IP Address, Session ID, search keywords and categories. (i.e. *"In an alternate embodiment, the query may be entered by the user in a non-natural language format wherein the user identifies one or more key words to be searched, whether the key words should be searched conjunctively or disjunctively, and, for key words to be searched conjunctively, the distance between which the key words must fall relative to one and other to come within the scope of the search."* The preceding text clearly indicates that binary content includes key words, which are a form of search keywords.)(column 12, lines 27-35).

As per claim 3, Schultz teaches a method wherein requester is the person making the search request (i.e. *"In accordance with a still further aspect, the present invention is directed to a split-server architecture for processing a search query provided by a user..."* The preceding text clearly indicates that a requester is the user.)(column 4, lines 63-65).

As per claim 4, Schultz teaches a method wherein centralized broadcasting systems further comprises of a database system and a matching software program (i.e. *"The document index searching and relevance scoring operations performed by query server 116 are preferably implemented in part using commercially available searching software such as the Conquest.TM. search engine program marketed by Excalibur.TM. Technologies."* The preceding text

clearly indicates that a database system is a query server and a matching software program is a searching software.)(column 13, lines 62-67).

As per claim 5, Shultz teaches a method wherein database system is used to temporary store the search identifier (i.e. *"In accordance with yet a further aspect, the present invention is directed to a method for storing input information in an information retrieval system database wherein a plurality of information subject categories are provided."* The preceding text clearly indicates that temporary store is storing, a search identifier is input information and a database system is the information retrieval system database)(column 5, lines 59-62).

As per claim 6, Schultz teaches a method wherein the matching software program is used to match refined keyword search or category against data stored in the centralized broadcasting systems if such information exists (i.e. *"Information is selected from the database according to the query. The relevance of the selected information is determined according to matches between the query and the information. The determined relevance of the selected information is adjusted according to the length of the query." "The document index searching and relevance scoring operations performed by query server 116 are preferably implemented in part using commercially available searching software such as the Conquest.TM. search engine program marketed by Excalibur.TM. Technologies."* The preceding text clearly indicates that on the database system resides a matching software, such as Conquest.TM that is used to match refined keywords, which are matching the query and the information and determines the relevance of the selected information.)(column 6, lines 60-65; column 13, lines 62-67).

As per claim 7, Schultz teaches a method wherein process search identifier further comprises the steps of: retrieving search history or preferences stored in

requester's system (i.e. "An index database is searched in accordance with the single search query to simultaneously identify document records and multi-media records related to the single search query. The index database has a plurality of search terms corresponding to terms represented by the text information fields and the associated text fields. The index database also includes a table for associating each of the document and multi-media records with one or more of the search terms. A search result list having entries representative of both textual documents and multi-media files related to the single search query is generated in accordance with the document records and the multi-media records identified by the index database search." The preceding text clearly indicates that a search history or preference are search terms stored in the index database, which is a requester's system.)(column 4, lines 11-22); updating tables (i.e. "Additionally, the index update unit 932 updates the document index database 117 when documents are purged from the data center 110." The preceding text clearly indicates that tables are located within a document index database, which is updated.)(column 31, lines 32-35) and transmitting search result to requester if matching existed in the centralized broadcasting systems (i.e. *"...means for receiving a document retrieval request transmitted from the user over the communications channel means for retrieving a document in response to the retrieval request and transmitting a file representative of the document to the user over the communications channel..."* The preceding text clearly indicates that the search result is the document in response to the retrieval request and the requester is the user.)(column 9, lines 5-8).

As per claim 15, this claim is rejected based on the rejection of claim 1.

As per claim 17, Schultz teaches a method wherein retrieving search identifier by remote systems comprises steps to query and retrieve all the search identifiers from the temporary tables (i.e. *"The session server includes means for sending the search query to the query server, means for receiving the search results information from the query server, means for sending a*

search results list representative of the search results information across the communications channel to the user, means for receiving a document retrieval request transmitted from the user over the communications channel means for retrieving a document in response to the retrieval request and transmitting a file representative of the document to the user over the communications channel, and means for incrementing an accounting record on an accounting database coupled to the session server, the accounting record representing a number of retrievals of the document by the session server." The preceding text clearly indicates that the search identifier is the query, the remote systems are the query and session servers, and temporary tables are the search results information from the query server.)(column 5, lines 12-25).

As per claim 18, Schultz teaches a method wherein transmit search result from remote systems to requester further comprises steps to process retrieved search identifier and generating search result string transmitting back to requester (i.e. *"The session server includes means for sending the search query to the query server, means for receiving the search results information from the query server, means for sending a search results list representative of the search results information across the communications channel to the user, means for receiving a document retrieval request transmitted from the user over the communications channel means for retrieving a document in response to the retrieval request and transmitting a file representative of the document to the user over the communications channel, and means for incrementing an accounting record on an accounting database coupled to the session server, the accounting record representing a number of retrievals of the document by the session server."* The preceding text clearly indicates that the search result is the search information, which is transmitted back to the user.)(column 5, lines 12-25).

As per claim 19, Shultz teaches a method wherein process retrieved search identifier comprises querying the search keyword in the database matching and

retrieving key indexes and descriptions based on conditions received from the centralized broadcasting systems (i.e. *"In accordance with still yet a further aspect, the present invention is directed to a method for searching a database of an information retrieval system in response to a query having at least one query word with a part of speech, for applying the query word to the database and selecting information from the database according to the query word."* The preceding text clearly indicates that the search keyword is the query word.)(column 6, lines 26-42).

As per claim 20, Schultz teaches a method wherein generating search result string transmitting back to requester further comprises routines to sort the search result based on the highest match possibilities and transmitting to requesters in binary streams of data (i.e. *"In accordance with a still further aspect, the present invention is directed to a method for searching a database of an information retrieval system in response to a query having a query length of at least one word, for applying the query word to the database and selecting information from the database according to the query word. The query is received and the length of the query is determined. Information is selected from the database according to the query. The relevance of the selected information is determined according to matches between the query and the information. The determined relevance of the selected information is adjusted according to the length of the query."*)(column 6, lines 54-65).

As per claim 21, Schultz teaches a method wherein filtering search result by requester further comprises filtering routines to filter the incoming search results based upon the user search history or preferences stored in the requester's system (i.e. *"The database is searched in accordance with the single search query to identify records related to the single search query. A search result list is then generated having entries representative of information files identified during the database search, and the search result list is displayed in a first display window open*

on a user display." The preceding text clearly indicates that the search query is filtered, which is identified, based on the search query.)(column 4, lines 45-55).

As per claim 22, Schultz does not explicitly teaches a method wherein reset search identifier in the centralized broadcasting systems comprises of transmitting command from requester's system to delete the requester's search identifier from the temporary database in the centralized broadcasting systems.

Smith teaches a method wherein reset search identifier in the centralized broadcasting systems comprises of transmitting command from requester's system to delete the requester's search identifier from the temporary database in the centralized broadcasting systems (i.e. *"Each time a search is performed, the previous search results are reset."* The preceding text clearly indicates that results are stored in the browser, which is a centralized broadcasting system, and the search identifier is the search, which is reset.)(column 2, lines 26-27).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Shultz with the teachings of Smith to include a method wherein reset search identifier in the centralized broadcasting systems comprises of transmitting command from requester's system to delete the requester's search identifier from the temporary database in the centralized broadcasting systems with the motivation to track how often each document stored in the system database was retrieved by the user (Schultz, column 2, lines 54-55).

3. Claims 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schultz (U.S. Patent No. 5,640,553) in view of Smith (U.S. Patent No. 6,615,248) and in further view of Hall et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,675,785 and known hereinafter as Hall).

As per claim 9, Schultz and Smith do not explicitly teaches a method wherein update tables comprises insert the search identifier as a temporary record into table as search index allowing remote systems to retrieve for processing.

Hall teaches a method wherein update tables comprises insert the search identifier as a temporary record into table as search index allowing remote systems to retrieve for processing (i.e. *"Also in the preferred embodiment, when the warehouse database hub interface queries the database warehouse to obtain the particular information, the warehouse database hub interface creates a result table and inserts database information into the result table as the database information is received from the database warehouse. The warehouse database hub interface changes summary level of the database information in the result table to generate the particular information. Further, the database hub may add descriptive information as part of the particular information."* The preceding text clearly indicates that a temporary record is the result table and search identifier is the database information.)(column 4, lines 37-46).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Schultz with the teachings of Smith and with the further teachings of Hall to include a method wherein update tables comprises insert the search identifier as a temporary record into table as search index allowing remote systems to retrieve for processing with the motivation to track how often each document stored in the system database was retrieved by the user (Schultz, column 2, lines 54-55).

As per claim 10, Schultz teaches a method wherein remote systems are computers connected via network with a remote local database and daemon software installed (i.e. *"The information retrieval system 100 includes a user station 102 for searching information files which have been collected from various publisher sources 112 and stored in data center 110. The user station 102 includes a personal computer (PC) 104 and user software 106 which resides on PC 104. User software 106 includes a graphical user interface (shown generally in FIGS. 4A, 4B and 4C). The user station 102 provides search queries by way of a communications channel 108 (such as, for example, a large volume public network or the Interact) coupled to the data center 110. The data center 110 includes session server 114 which includes means for receiving a search query from user station 102, means for sending the search query to a query server 116, means for receiving search results information from the query server 116, means for sending a search results list representative of the search results information across communications channel 108 to the user station 102, means for receiving a document retrieval request transmitted from user station 102 over communications channel 108 to session server 114, and means for retrieving a document from database 118 in response to the retrieval request and transmitting a file representative of the document to user station 102 over communications channel 108. The query server 116 at data center 110 includes means for receiving a search query from the session server 114, searching means for searching a document index database 117 (shown in FIG. 3) to identify documents responsive to the search query, and means for sending search results information representative of the documents identified by the searching means from the query server 116 to the session server 114."* The preceding text clearly indicates that a remote system is an information retrieval system, in which the data center contains multiple remote computers such as a session server and query server and the daemon software is the user software.)(column 8, lines 54-67; column 9, lines 1-15).

4. Claims 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schultz (U.S. Patent No. 5,640,553) in view of Smith (U.S. Patent No. 6,615,248) and in further view of Hall et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,675,785 and known hereinafter as Hall) and in further view of Bains et al (U.S. Patent No. 5,579,222 and known hereinafter as Baines).

As per claim 11, Schultz, Smith, and Hall do not explicitly teach a method wherein daemon software is a computer program connect to the centralized broadcasting systems at a predetermined period and interacts with them.

Baines teaches a method wherein daemon software is a computer program connect to the centralized broadcasting systems at a predetermined period and interacts with them (i.e. *"... the policy server daemon may be permitted to reserve a predetermined time interval over which the applicable node has a guaranteed opportunity to utilize a given software product."* The preceding text clearly indicates that a policy server is a component of the centralized broadcasting system of which the daemon, which is a computer program is installed on.)(column 4, lines 27-31).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Schultz with the teachings of Smith and with the further teachings of Hall and with the further teachings of Baines to include a method wherein daemon software is a computer program connect to the centralized broadcasting systems at a predetermined period and interacts with them with the motivation to track how often each document stored in the system database was retrieved by the user (Schultz, column 2, lines 54-55).

As per claim 12, Schultz teaches a method wherein remote local database is used to store all files information resided on the remote systems (i.e. *"As shown in Fig 3., data center 110 includes image/text database 118 for storing document files representative to each of the publisher documents 112 received in data center 110."* The preceding text clearly indicates that the image/text database is the remote local database.)(column 9, lines 62-65).

As per claim 13, Schultz teaches a method wherein file information comprises records such as of keywords, descriptions and the files location (i.e. *"The document index database 117 searched by query server 116 contains a list of search terms corresponding to potential search terms which may appear in or be related to words or terms in a search query. For each search term listed in the document index database 117, document index database 117 stores the document identification number corresponding to each document file (stored in database 118) that includes that search term, along with location information corresponding to the location of the search term in each such document file. Further details regarding the structure and operation of document index database 117 are shown in FIG. 5B and discussed later in this specification."*)(column 12, lines 54-65).

5. Claims 8, 14, and16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schultz (U.S. Patent No. 5,640,553) in view of Smith (U.S. Patent No. 6,615,248) and in further view of Epstein (U.S. Patent No. 6,023,510).

As per claim 8, Schultz teaches a method wherein retrieving search history or preferences stored in requester's system comprises transmitting command to requester's system in the background and retrieve the information to refine the search (i.e. "An index database is searched in accordance with the single search query to simultaneously identify

document records and multi-media records related to the single search query. The index database has a plurality of search terms corresponding to terms represented by the text information fields and the associated text fields. The index database also includes a table for associating each of the document and multi-media records with one or more of the search terms. A search result list having entries representative of both textual documents and multi-media files related to the single search query is generated in accordance with the document records and the multi-media records identified by the index database search." The preceding text clearly indicates that a search history or preference are search terms stored in the index database, which is a requester's system.)(column 4, lines 11-22); updating tables (i.e. "Additionally, the index update unit 932 updates the document index database 117 when documents are purged from the data center 110." The preceding text clearly indicates that tables are located within a document index database, which is updated.)(column 31, lines 32-35).

Schultz does not explicitly teach a method of transmitting encrypted command to requester's system in the background.

Epstein teaches a method of transmitting encrypted command to requester's system in the background (i.e. *"To assure the correctness of the latter public key, it is assumed that the user has previously obtained a certificate signed by a trusted authority. The symmetric key SymK-user is utilized to encrypt the query Q, random number RN, hash H(Q), and public key PublicK-user because the encryption, and decryption needed to be done at the information provider is orders of magnitude more computationally efficient than would be the case if this possibly extensive information were directly encrypted using the public key PublicK-info of the information provider. Therefore a so-called "RSA package" is formed in which the symmetric key can first be decrypted at the information provider end using the information provider's private key PrivateK-info."* The preceding text clearly indicates that a process identifier is the query that is encrypted based on the RSA package, which is the encrypted security code)(column 6, lines 19-31).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Schultz with the teachings of Smith and with the further teachings of Epstein to include a method of transmitting encrypted command to requester's system in the background with the motivation to track how often each document stored in the system database was retrieved by the user (Schultz, column 2, lines 54-55).

As per claim 14, Shultz and Smith do not explicitly teach a method wherein process identifier comprises remote system's encrypted security code and remote system's categories if available.

Epstein teaches a method wherein process identifier comprises remote system's encrypted security code and remote system's categories if available (i.e. *"To assure the correctness of the latter public key, it is assumed that the user has previously obtained a certificate signed by a trusted authority. The symmetric key SymK-user is utilized to encrypt the query Q, random number RN, hash H(Q), and public key PublicK-user because the encryption, and decryption needed to be done at the information provider is orders of magnitude more computationally efficient than would be the case if this possibly extensive information were directly encrypted using the public key PublicK-info of the information provider. Therefore a so-called "RSA package" is formed in which the symmetric key can first be decrypted at the information provider end using the information provider's private key PrivateK-info."* The preceding text clearly indicates that a process identifier is the query that is encrypted based on the RSA package, which is the encrypted security code)(column 6, lines 19-31).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Schultz with the teachings of Smith and with the further teachings of Epstein to include a method wherein process identifier

comprises remote system's encrypted security code and remote system's categories if available with the motivation to track how often each document stored in the system database was retrieved by the user (Schultz, column 2, lines 54-55).

As per claim 16, Schultz and Smith do not explicitly teach a method wherein validate the integrity of remote systems comprises of routines to decrypt the encoded string and comparing the coded against the centralized broadcasting database.

Epstein teaches a method wherein validate the integrity of remote systems comprises of routines to decrypt the encoded string and comparing the coded against the centralized broadcasting database (i.e. *"To assure the correctness of the latter public key, it is assumed that the user has previously obtained a certificate signed by a trusted authority. The symmetric key SymK-user is utilized to encrypt the query Q, random number RN, hash H(Q), and public key PublicK-user because the encryption, and decryption needed to be done at the information provider is orders of magnitude more computationally efficient than would be the case if this possibly extensive information were directly encrypted using the public key PublicK-info of the information provider. Therefore a so-called "RSA package" is formed in which the symmetric key can first be decrypted at the information provider end using the information provider's private key PrivateK-info."* The preceding text clearly indicates that a process identifier is the query that is encrypted based on the RSA package, which is the encrypted security code)(column 6, lines 19-31).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to modify the teachings of Schultz with the teachings of Smith and with the further teachings of Epstein to a method wherein validate the integrity of remote systems comprises of routines to decrypt the encoded string and comparing the coded against the centralized broadcasting database with the motivation to track how often

each document stored in the system database was retrieved by the user (Schultz, column 2, lines 54-55).

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Farhan M. Syed whose telephone number is 571-272-7191. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Gaffin can be reached on 571-272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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JEFFREY GAFFIN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

FMS